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10/708,738	03/22/2004	YEUN-JONQ LEE	EICP0001USA	2737
27765	7590	06/07/2007	EXAMINER	
NORTH AMERICA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116			SHIH, HAOSHIAN	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2173		
NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	06/07/2007	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/708,738	LEE, YEUN-JONQ
Examiner	Art Unit	
Haoshian Shih	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 March 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1- 22 are pending in this application and have been examined in response to application filed on 03/22/2004.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 4-6 are objected to because of the following informalities: "if the data type is <data type>" should be written as "if the data type is a <data type>".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. **Claims 1-3, 5-8, 14-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dettinger et al. (Dettinger, US 7,085,757).**
4. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 1, Dettinger discloses a method for setting searching conditions, comprising the steps of:
 - (i.) reading a data type, name, caption, table, and database of data fields contained in a computerized processing form and displaying captions of data fields in a user interface (col.8, lines 35-42);

(ii.) accepting at least two groups of: a searching subject corresponding to a data field, a comparison operator, and a searching value (fig.8; “Date of Birth”, “<=”, “1942/01/01” corresponds to a searching field, comparison operator, and a searching value; “Add a condition” indicates multiple searching conditions can be added);

(iii.) combining the searching subject, comparison operator, and searching value of each group to generate at least two single searching conditions, and displaying the two single searching conditions (fig.8, “Date of Birth <= 1942/01/01” and “gender = male”);

(iv.) receiving a selection of at least two displayed single searching conditions, receiving a selected logic operator, combining the selected single searching conditions and the logic operator to generate a composite searching condition, and displaying the composite searching condition (fig.8, “802” indicates different single searching conditions, “902” and “904” indicates the logic operator to generate a group/composite searching condition, “920” displays the composite searching condition);

(v.) if the composite searching condition is not equal to a final desired searching condition, receiving a selection of at least two of: the single searching conditions or the composite searching condition, receiving a second selected logic operator, and generating and displaying a new composite searching condition (fig.8, “804”, “910”, “undo Grouped Conditions”; search conditions can be edited via provided options); and

(vi.) repeating step (v.) until any generated composite searching condition equals the final desired searching condition (fig.8, “804”, “910”, “undo Grouped Conditions”; search conditions can be edited via provided options until desired result is reached);

5. As to claim 2, Dettinger discloses wherein said data fields contained in the computerized processing form are from data fields of related tables in the database (fig.2a, "214", "202").
6. As to claim 3, Dettinger discloses wherein step (v.) further comprises accepting a new group of searching subject, comparison operator, and searching value; and generating and displaying a new single searching condition for selection. (fig.7 "804"; "Add a condition" adds search conditions that includes searching subject, comparison operator and searching value. See "802", "Date of birth <= 1942/01/01").
7. As to claim 5, Dettinger discloses if the selected searching subject data type is string, displaying a space for inputting the searching value and controlling input to be a string data type (col.15, lines 24-25; "text boxes");
if the selected searching subject data type is number or date and the selected comparison operator is "before ? days" or "in ? days", displaying a space for inputting the searching value and controlling input to be a number data type (col.15, lines 24-25; "text boxes");
if the selected searching subject data type is date and the selected comparison operator is "=", ".≠.", ">", "<", ">=", or "<=", displaying a space for inputting the searching value and controlling input to be a date data type (fig.6, "702");

if the selected searching subject data type is selection list, displaying selection items of the selected searching subject for inputting the searching value (col.15, lines 23-24; "drop-down menus").

if the selected searching subject data type is Boolean, displaying selection items "YES" and "NO" for inputting the searching value (col.15, lines 23-24; a drop down menu of a true or a false choice would only make sense for a Boolean data type).

8. As to claim 6, Dettinger discloses when generating a composite searching condition or a new composite searching condition, forming a hierarchy of the single search conditions and any composite searching condition (fig.10, "1102", "1104", both single and composite searching conditions are indicated).

9. As to claim 7, Dettinger discloses wherein step (iv.) further comprises receiving a delete command, and subsequently deleting a displayed searching condition identified by the delete command (fig.7; under the "Action" heading, there is a "Delete" option).

10. As to claim 8, Dettinger discloses displaying retrieved results of a selected searching condition comprising: accepting the selected searching condition; accepting a displaying command; and retrieving and displaying all data matching the selected searching condition (fig.7, "Run Search" option).

11. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 14, claim 14 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale.
12. As to claim 15, Dettinger discloses retrieving and displaying results of a selected single or composite searching condition in the user interface (col.19, lines 10-13; "Run Search").
13. As to claim 16, Dettinger discloses combining a new group of inputted searching subject, comparison operator, and searching value to generate a new single searching condition, and displaying the new single searching condition (fig.7, "Add a condition").
14. As to claim 17, Dettinger discloses retrieving and displaying results of a selected single or composite searching condition in the user interface (fig.8, "Run Search" button).
15. As to claim 18, Dettinger discloses providing an input form for saving, deleting, exporting, or displaying at least a single or composite searching condition (fig.8; "Edit", "Delete").
16. As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 19, claim 19 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 1, and is rejected under the same rationale.

17. As to claim 20, Dettinger discloses combining single or composite searching conditions for generating a composite searching condition (fig.10, "1102", "1104", "920"; the "Search Conditions" area allows the user to combine different search conditions, and the "Search Summary" area confirms the search summary).
18. As to claim 21, Dettinger discloses providing a means for selecting a single or composite search condition (fig.10, "1102", "1104"); and providing a means for displaying at least a single or composite searching condition (fig.10; "920"; searching conditions defined by the user is displayed in the "Search Summary" area).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

19. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

20. **Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dettinger in view of Fushimi (US 6,182,071 B1).**

21. As to claim 9, Dettinger discloses exporting the searching results to another file format comprising:

displaying captions of data fields for selection of data fields to be exported (fig.12 indicates a customizable result fields);

receiving selections of data fields and layers of grouping (fig.14, "Add");
accepting an exporting command (fig.16, "Save Search") ,

exporting the searching results by grouping other file format (fig.16, "Change Output Format"). Dettinger does not disclose calculating a sum of countable data according to a layer of grouping of data fields.

In the same field of endeavor, Fushimi disclose calculating a sum of countable data according to a layer of grouping of data fields (col.3, lines 12-14, "layered summing").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dettinger and Fushimi before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the searching condition interface taught by Dettinger to include sort and summing data fields taught by Fushimi with the motivation being to use the summing results for business related data analysis (Fushimi, col.1, lines 55-59).

22. Claims 10, 12-13 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dettinger in view of Lee et al. (Lee, US 6,535,883 B1).

23. As to claim 10, Dettinger discloses accepting the selected searching condition (fig. 7, "802")

accepting a save command (fig.7, "Search Summary" indicates user defined searched conditions are automatically saved and displayed); Dettinger does not disclose accepting input of a file name for the searching condition; and saving the searching condition and its file name in a computer storage device.

In the same field of endeavor, Lee discloses accepting input of a file name for the searching condition; and saving the searching condition and its file name in a computer storage device (col.3, lines 6-9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dettinger and Lee before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the searching condition interface taught by Dettinger to include the save and access rule files taught by Lee with the motivation being to create and access search conditions quickly and easily (col.2, lines 56-59).

24. As to claim 12, Dettinger discloses accepting a selected searching condition and a displaying command (fig.16, "920", "924"; a user defined searching condition is displayed in the "Search Summary")

retrieving and displaying all listed data matching the selected searching condition (co.19, lines 10-13). Dettinger does not disclose accepting a load command; displaying file names of saved searching conditions;

In the same field of endeavor, Lee discloses accepting a load command; displaying file names of saved searching conditions; (col.3, lines 7-10; the users selects a form template file to be loaded)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dettinger and Lee before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the searching condition interface taught by Dettinger to include the save and access rule files taught by Lee with the motivation being to create and access search conditions quickly and easily (col.2, lines 56-59).

25. As to claim 13, Dettinger discloses deleting a saved searching condition comprising receiving a delete command, and subsequently deleting a selected saved searching condition identified by the delete command (fig.16; “Delete” option under the search conditions section).

26. As to claim 22, Dettinger discloses providing a means for deleting at least a single or composite searching condition (fig.16, “1102”, “1104”; conditions can be edited or deleted). providing a means for saving at least a single or composite searching condition, wherein access to the saved searching condition is restricted to a predetermined group (fig.5;interface elements “User: cujo”, “Logout” options suggests an access policy based interface; interface element “My Searches” suggests search

conditions are saved for the user to access at a later time). Dettinger does not disclose providing a means for exporting at least a single or composite searching condition.

In the same field of endeavor, Lee discloses providing a means for exporting at least a single or composite searching condition (fig.4, 150; "Rules File").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dettinger and Lee before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the searching condition interface taught by Dettinger to include the save and access rule files taught by Lee with the motivation being to create and access search conditions quickly and easily (col.2, lines 56-59).

27. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dettinger in view of Lee, in further view of Ripley et al. (Ripley, US 6,829,606).

28. As to claim 4, Dettinger discloses data comparisons of different data fields (col.15, lines 15-25). Dettinger does not specifically disclose a wide range of comparison operators.

Lee discloses if the data type is string, displaying comparison operators including at least "=" "≠." (col.10, table 1; col.12, lines 12-15; meaningful and type dependent comparison operators are disclosed).

Lee discloses if the data type is number, displaying comparison operators including at least "=", ".≠.", ">", "<", ">=", and "<=" (col.10, table 1; col.12, lines 12-15; meaningful and type dependent comparison operators are disclosed).

Lee discloses if the data type is date, displaying comparison operators including at least "=", ".≠.", ">", "<", "<=", ">=" (col.10, table 1; col.12, lines 12-15; meaningful and type dependent comparison operators are disclosed).

Lee further discloses if the data type is Boolean or selection list, displaying comparison operators including at least "=" and ".≠." (col.10, table 1; col.12, lines 12-15; meaningful and type dependent comparison operators are disclosed);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dettinger and Lee before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the searching condition interface taught by Dettinger to include the type dependent comparison (col.12, lines 12-15) taught by Lee with the motivation being to create and access search conditions by type quickly and easily (col.2, lines 56-59).

The difference between Dettinger and Lee and the claims is the claims recite comparison operators including "including", "beginning with", "ending with", "before ? days", and "in ? days";

Ripley discloses "including", "beginning with", and "ending with" comparison operators (fig.6-C, "contains", "starts_with", "ends_with" are analogous comparison operators to the above operators).

Ripley further discloses comparison operators "before ? days", and "in ? days" (col.5, lines 45-46; analogous comparison operators is suggested); It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dettinger, Lee and Ripley before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the searching condition interface taught by Dettinger and Lee to include user defined functions and operators (col.7, lines 33-35) taught by Ripley with the motivation being to conduct searches in an efficient manner (col.2, lines 9-12).

29. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dettinger in view of Lee, in further view of Gilmour et al. (Gilmour, US 6,421,669 B1).

As to claim 11, Dettinger and Lee discloses recording a user identification of the user who saved the searching condition (fig.5; interface elements "User: cujo" and "My searches" indicates searches are saved based on the user using the query). Dettinger/Lee does not disclose whether the saved searching condition is for private or public use.

In the same field of endeavor, Gilmour discloses saved searching condition is for private or public use (col.2, lines 23-26; searching conditions can be divided and stored in to two access portions of a user profile).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Dettinger/Lee and Gilmour before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the searching condition interface taught by Dettinger/Lee to include access control taught by Gilmour with the motivation being to ensure captured information is readily organized, available and accessible to the appropriate party (Gilmore, col.2, lines 17-19).

Conclusion

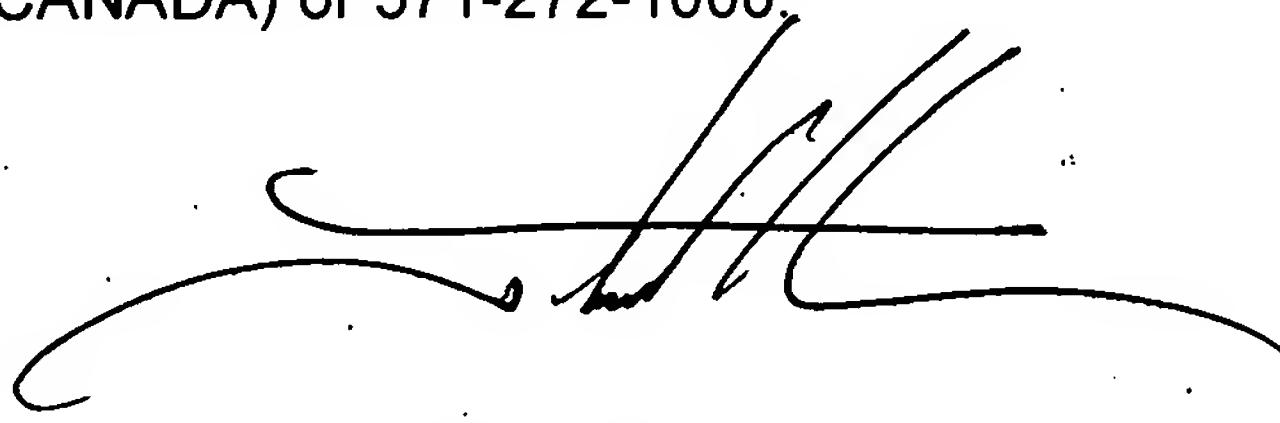
30. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action.

31. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haoshian Shih whose telephone number is (571) 270-1257. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 0730-1700.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HSS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOHN CABECA".

JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100